CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE.

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THE CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE Is edited and published every Saturday morning,

BY

ECCLESTON & JACKSON.

—TERMS.—

The CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE is published every *Saturday Morning*, at TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS per annum, payable half yearly, *in advance*. Subscriptions will not be taken for less than six months. No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher; and the failure to order a discontinuance previously to the expiration of the time already subscribed for, will be considered as a new engagement.

☞Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be published three times for one dollar; and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Larger ones in proportion.

In cases where the number of insertions is not limited, advertisements will be continued until direction to omit them is received, and charged accordingly.

Baltimore SEED STORE.

The subscriber Thomas Denny, late of Talbot county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, has the satisfaction to inform the citizens of Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester counties and the public in general, that he has opened this spring, in Baltimore, next door to Messrs Dinsmore and Kyle's Grocery Store, near Pratt St.a very general assortment of

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS.

the best that this market and the country can afford, viz: Clover, Timothy, Herds, Orchard, Millet and Buckwheat Seed, all of which will be furnished on the most pleasing terms for cash. All kinds of Garden Seeds, imported and raised by the most skillful seedsmen in this country, viz. Cabbage, Lettuce, Radish, Turnip Seeds of all kinds, forward and late—Beet, Mangel-Wurtzell, French Sugar Beet, Beans of the most approved kinds, Parsnips for table and stock, Carrots, Lucerne Clover, &c.

Also, Baden's Prolific Corn, producing from five to seven ears on a stock. The Genuine Dutton or ninety day Corn, noted for its quick maturity, it may be planted at any time between the 20th of April and the 1st of May and will ripen at the usual time. All orders will be thankfully received and punctually executed. Reference can be given in this city to Jas. Barroll & Son, Jas Hooper & Sons, Capt. A. Mister and to Capt. John Edmondson. T. D.

Baltimore, April 21. w4w

A CARD.—GABRIEL D. CLARK, Watch Maker, having enlarged his establishment, still continues to carry on the above business in all its branches, at the old stand, No. 1 Water street, head of Cheapside, Baltimore where he intends keeping a general assortment of Gold and Silver Lever and Plain WATCHES, with all other articles in his line. He respectfully invites his city and country to give him a call.—Persons having work done at this store may depend upon its being done in the best manner.

N. B.—Fine Watches of every description repaired and properly regulated by

G. D. CLARKE.

April 21 1838. 3w

THE business heretofore conducted under the firm of Foxcroft & Clark, Watchmakers, was disolved on the 1st of April, by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said firm will be paid on demand, by presenting them to Gabriel D. Clark, who is authorized to settle the business of the concern.

April 21 4w

CHANCERY SALE.

BY the Authority of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, I will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the town of Cambridge, on MONDAY, the 11th day of JUNE next, at the hour of 11, (A. M.) the following valuable Real Estate of which Nathan Griffin died seized and possessed, to wit: a tract or part of a tract of land, called "Muir's Inspection," containing 62 1-2 acres, more or less.

A tract or parcel of land, the "The Grove," containing 150 acres, more or less.

A tract or parcel of land, called "Griffin's Venture," containing 8 acres, more or less.

A tract or parcel of land, called "Lot No. 3," containing 70 1-4 acres, more or less.

A tract or parcel of land, called "Lot No. 1," containing 33 acres, more or less.

A tract or parcel of land, called "Mills Security," containing 84 acres, more or less.

A tract or parcel of land, called "Marshall's Addition," containing 29 3-4 acres, more or less.

A tract or parcel of land, called "Anderson's Chance," containing 29 3-4 acres, more or less.

Tracts or parcels of land, called "Chance Addition, Middle Land, Forrest, and Range," containing 162 1-2 acres, more or less.

A tract or parcel of land, called "Mill's Security Part" and "Brambles Addition," containing 40 acres, more or less.

A tract or parcel of land, called "Forrest Part" and "Range part," containing 24 acres, more or less.

The above mentioned lands are situated in Dorchester county, in a Neck called Town Point Neck, and on the waters of Little Choptank river and Fishing Creek. The various tracts are all adjacent to navigable water. The arable land is, generally, highly productive, and the sources of manure for its further improvement very accessible. The supply of woodland is ample for the purposes of the various farms, and I understand, will also furnish a surplus of timber, suitable for market. The improvements upon the farms consist of four Dwelling Houses, with the necessary out houses, in tolerable good condition.—There are also two orchards upon the premises. These tracts of land are beautifully situated on salt water, and for salubrity of air, are unsurpassed by any situations in the county. They are quite convenient to Cambridge the Metropolis of the county—being only about six miles distant. The property will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers.—The title is believed to be indisputable. Those persons who are disposed to purchase, and desire more particular information, in regard to this property, are referred to Mr. Samuel Griffin, merchant at the Cross Roads in Cambridge, or to Mr. Caleb Griffin, who resides on one of the farms. The aforesaid Nathan Griffin having been a soldier in the Revolutionary War, is also entitled to some portion of the public lands—to what extent the subscriber has not ascertained. His right to any public lands, whatever it may be, will be sold on the above day.—The whole subject to the right of dower of Mrs. Sarah Griffin, widow of Nathan Griffin, (a very aged lady.) The terms of sale, as directed by the Chancellor, are one fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the residue on a credit of six and twelve months, with interest on each instalment from the day of sale, to be secured by obligation to be approved of by the subscriber. Whenever the whole purchase money is paid, the property will be conveyed to the purchasers.

JAMES A. STEWART, Trustee.

April 23 3w

AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGY OR THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE BIRDS OF THE UNITED STATES,

BY

ALEXANDER WILSON,

(VOL. II. (PLATE X.)

MOCKING BIRD.

(TURDUS POLYGLOTTUS.)

This celebrated and very extraordinary bird, in extent and variety of vocal powers, stands unrivalled by the whole feathered songsters of this or perhaps any other country; and shall receive from us, in this place, all that attention and respect which superior merit is justly entitled to.

Among the many novelties which the discovery of this part of the western continent first brought into notice, we may reckon that of the Mocking bird; which is not only peculiar to the new world, but inhabits a very considerable extent of both North & South America; having been traced from the states of New England to Brazil; and also among many of the adjacent islands. They are however, much more numerous in those states south, than in those north of the river Delaware; being generally migratory in the latter, and resident (at least many of them) in the former. A warm climate, and low country, not far from the sea, seem most congenial to their nature; accordingly we find the species less numerous to the west than east of the great range of the Alleghany, in the same parallels of latitude. In the severe winter of 1808—9, I found these birds occasionally, from Fredericksburg in Virginia, to the southern parts of Georgia; becoming still more numerous the farther I advanced to the south. The berries of the red cedar, myrtle, holly, Cassine shrub, many species of the smilax, together with gum berries, gall berries, and a profusion of others with which the luxuriant swampy thickets of those regions abound, furnish them with a perpetual feast. Winged insects, also, of which they are very fond, and remarkably expert at catching, abound there even in winter, and are an additional inducement to residency. Though rather a shy bird in the northern states, here he appeared almost half domesticated, feeding on the cedars and among the thickets of smilax, that lined the roads, while I passed within a few feet; playing around the planters door, and hopping along the shingles. During the month of February I sometimes heard a solitary one singing; but on the second of March, in the neighborhood of Savannah, numbers of them were heard on every hand, vying in song with each other, and with the Brown Thrush, making the whole woods vocal with their melody. Spring was at that time considerably advanced; and the thermometer ranging between 70 and 78 degrees. On arriving at New York, on the twenty second of the same month, I found many parts of the country still covered with snow, and the streets piled with ice to the height of two feet; while neither the Brown Thrush nor Mocking Bird were observed, even in the lower parts of Pennsylvania, until the 20th of April.

The precise time at which the Mocking Bird begins to build his nest varies according to the latitude in which he resides. In the lower parts of Georgia he commences building early in April; but in Pennsylvania rarely before the tenth of May; and in New York, and the states of New England, still later. There are particular situations to which he gives the preference. A solitary thorn bush; an almost impenetrable thicket; an orange tree, cedar, or holly bush, are favorite spots, and frequently selected. It is no great objection with him that these happen sometimes, to be near the farm or mansion house: always ready to defend, but never overanxious to conceal his nest, he very often builds within a small distance of the house; and not unfrequently in a pear or apple tree; rarely at a greater height than six or seven feet from the ground.—The nest varies a little with different individuals, according to the conveniency of collecting suitable materials. A very complete one is now lying before me, and is composed of the following substances.—First a quantity of dry twigs and sticks, then withered tops of weeds of the preceding year, intermixed with fine straws, hay, pieces of wool, and tow; and lastly, a thick layer of fine fibrous roots, of a light brown color lines the whole. The eggs are four, sometimes five, of a cinereous blue, marked with large blotches of brown. The female sits fourteen days; and generally produces two brood in the season, unless robbed of her eggs, in which case she will even build and lay the third time. She is however extremely jealous of her nest and very apt to forsake it if much disturbed. It is even asserted by some of our bird dealers, that the old ones will actually destroy the eggs, and *poison* the young, if either the one or the other have been handled. But I cannot give credit to this unnatural report.—I know from my own experience, at least, that it is not always their practice; neither have I ever witnessed a case of the kind above mentioned During the period of incubation, neither cat, dog, animal nor man can approach the nest without being attacked. The cats, in particular, are persecuted whenever they make their appearance, till obliged to retreat. But his whole vengeance is most particularly directed against that mortal enemy of his eggs and young, the Black snake. Whenever the insidious approaches of this reptile are discovered the male darts upon it with the rapidity of an arrow, dexterously eluding its bite, and striking it violently and incessantly about the head, where it is very vulnerable. The snake soon becomes sensible of its danger, & seeks to escape; but the intrepid defender of his young redoubles his exertions, and, unless his antagonist be of great magnitude, often succeeds in destroying him. All its pretended powers of fascination avail it nothing against the vengeance of this noble bird. As the snake's strength begins to flag, the Mocking bird seizes and lifts it up partly from the ground, beating it, with his wings, and when the business is completed, he returns to the repository of his young, mounts the the summit of the bush, and pours out a torrent of song in token of victory.

As it is of some consequence to be able to distinguish a young male bird from a female, the following marks may be attended to; by which some pretend to be able to distinguish them in less than a week after they are hatched. These are, the breadth and purity of the white on the wings, for that on the tail is not so much to be depended on. This white in a full grown male bird spreads over the whole nine primaries, down to, and considerably below, their coverts which are also white, sometimes slightly tipt with brown. The white of the primaries also extends equally far on both vanes of the feathers. In the female the white is less pure, spreads over only seven or eight of the primaries, does not extend so far, and extends considerably farther down on the *broad* than on the *narrow* side of the feathers. The black is also more of a brownish cast.

The young birds, if intended for the cage, ought not to be left till they are nearly ready to fly; but should be taken rather young than otherwise; and may be fed every half hour, with milk thickened with Indian meal; mixing occasionally with it a little fresh meat, cut or minced very fine. After they begin to eat of their own accord they ought still to be fed by hand, though at longer intervals, and a few cherries, strawberries, &c., now and then thrown in to them. The same sort of food, adding grasshoppers and fruit, particularly the various kinds of berries in which they delight; and plenty of clear fine gravel, is found very proper for them after they are grown up. Should the bird at any time appear sick or dejected, a few spiders thrown in to him will generally remove these symptoms of disease.

If the young bird is designed to be taught by an old one, the best singer should be selected for this office, and no other allowed to be beside him. Or if by the bird organ, or mouth-whistling, it should be begun early, and continued pretty constantly, *by the same person*, until the scholar who is seldom inattentive, has completely acquired his lesson. The best singing birds, however, in my own opinion, are those that have been reared in the country, and educated under the tuition of the feathered choristers of the surrounding fields, groves, woods, and meadows.

The plumage of the Mocking bird, tho none of the homeliest, has nothing gaudy or brilliant in it; and, had he nothing else to recommend him, would scarcely entitle him to notice, but his figure is well proportioned, and even handsome. The ease, elegance and rapidity of his movements, the animation of his eye, and the intelligence he displays in listening and laying up lessons from almost every species of the feathered creation within his hearing, are really surprising, and mark the peculiarity of his genius. To these qualities we may add that of a voice full, strong, and musical, and capable of almost every modulation, from the clear mellow tones of the Wood Thrush, to the savage scream of the Bald Eagle. In measure and accent he faithfully follows his originals. In force and sweetness of expression he greatly improves upon them. In his native groves, mounted on the top of a tall bush or half grown tree, in the dawn of dewy morning, while the woods are already vocal with a multitude of warblers, his admirable song rises preeminent over every competitor. The ear can listen to *his* music alone, to which that of all the others seems a mere accompaniment.—Neither is this strain altogether imitative. His own native notes which are easily distinguishable by such as are well acquainted with those of our various song birds, are bold and full, and varied seemingly beyond all limits. They consist of short expressions of two, three, or at the most five or six syllables; generally interspersed with imitations, and all of them uttered with great emphasis and rapidity; and continued, with undiminished ardour, for half an hour, or an hour, at a time. His expanded wings and tail, glistening with white and the buoyant gaiety of his action, arresting the eye, as his song most irresistibly does the ear. He sweeps round with enthusiastic ecstasy, he mounts and descends as his song swells or dies away; and as my friend Mr. Bartram has beautifully expressed it, "He bounds aloft with the celerity of an arrow, as if to recover or recall his very soul, expired in the last elevated strain.". While thus exerting himself, a bystander destitute of sight, would suppose that the whole feathered tribes had assembled together, on a trial for skill; each striving to produce his utmost effect; so perfect are his imitations.—He many times deceives the Sportsman, and sends him in search of birds that perhaps are not within miles of him; but whose notes he exactly imitates; even birds themselves are frequently imposed on by this admirable mimick, and are decoyed by the fancied calls of their mates; or dive with precipitation, into the depths of thickets, at the scream of what they suppose to be the Sparrow Hawk.

The Mocking bird loses little of the power and energy of his song by confinement.—In his domesticated state, when he commences his career of song, it is impossible to stand by uninterested. He whistles for the dog; Cæsar starts up, wags his tail, and runs to meet his master. He squeaks out like a hurt chicken, and the hen hurries about with hanging wings, and bristled feathers, clucking to protect its injured brood.—The barking of the dog, the mewing of the cat, the creaking of a passing wheelbarrow, follow, with great truth and rapidity. He repeats the tune taught him by his master, though of considerable length, fully and faithfully. He runs over the quiverings of the Canary, and the clear whistlings of the Virginia Nightingale, or Red Bird, with such superior execution and effect, that the mortified songsters feel their own inferiority, and become altogether silent; while he seems to triumph in their defeat by redoubling his exertions.

This excessive fondness for variety, however, in the opinion of some, injures his song. His elevated imitations of the Brown Thrush are frequently interrupted by the crowing of cocks; and the warblings of the Bluebird, which he exquisitely manages, are mingled with the screaming of swallows, or the cackling of hens; amidst the simple melody of the Robin we are suddenly surprised by the shrill reiterations of the Whippoorwill; while the notes of the Kildeer, Blue Jay, Martin, Baltimore, and twenty others, succeed, with such imposing reality, that we look round for the originals, and discover, with astonishment, that the sole performer in this single *concert* is the admirable bird now before us. During this exhibition of his powers, he spreads his wings, expands his tail, and throws himself around the cage in all the ecstasy of enthusiasm, seeming not only to sing, but to dance, keeping time to the measure of his own music. Both in his native and domesticated state, during the solemn stillness of night, as soon as the moon rises in silent majesty, he begins his delightful solo; and serenades us the live long night with a full display of his vocal powers, making the whole neighborhood ring with his inimitable medly. Were it not to seem invidious in the eyes of foreigners, I might in this place make a comparative statement between the powers of the Mocking bird and the only bird I believe in the world worthy of being compared with him, the European Nightingale. This, however, I am unable to do from my own observation, having never myself heard the song of the latter: and even if I had, perhaps something might be laid to the score of *partiality*, which as a faithful biographer, I am anxious to avoid. I shall, therefore, present the reader with the opinion of a distinguished English naturalist, and curious observer, on this subject, the Hon. Daines Barrington, who at the time he made the communication was Vice President of the Royal Society, to which it was addressed. "It may not be improper, here," says this gentleman, "to consider whether the Nightingale may not have a very formidable competitor in the American Mockingbird; tho almost all travellers agree, that the concert in the European woods is superior to that of the other parts of the globe." "I have happened, however, to hear the American Mocking bird, in great perfection, at Messrs. Vogels and Scotts, in Love Lane Eastcheap. This bird is believed to be still living, and has been in England these six years. During the space of a minute he imitated the Woodlark, Chaffinch, Blackbird, Thrush, and sparrow; I was told also that he would bark like a dog; so that the bird seems to have no choice in his imitations; tho his pipe comes nearest to our Nightingale of any bird I have yet met with. With regard to the original notes, however of this bird, we are still at a loss, as this can only be known by those who are accurately acquainted with the song of the other American birds. Kalm indeed informs us, that the natural song is excellent; but this traveller seems not to have been long enough in America to have distinguished what were the genuine notes with us. mimics do not often succeed but in imitations. I have little doubt, however, but that this bird would be fully equal to the song of the Nightingale in its whole compass; but then, from the attention which the *Mocker* pays to any other sort of disagreeable noise, these capital notes would be always debased by a bad mixture."

On this extract I shall make a few remarks. If, as is here conceded; the Mocking bird be fully equal to the song of the Nightingale; and, as I can with confidence add, not only to that but to the song of almost every other bird; besides being capable of exactly imitating various other sounds and voices of animals, his vocal powers are unquestionably superior to those of the Nightingale, which possesses its own native notes alone. Further if we consider as is asserted by Mr. Barrington, that "one reason of the Nightingale's being more attended to than others, is that it sings in the night;" and if we believe with Shakspeare, that the Nightingale, if she would sing by day when every goose is cackling, would be thought no better a musician than a Wren," what must we think of that bird, who in the glare of day, when a multitude of songsters are straining their throats in melody, overpowers all competition; and by the superiority of his voice, expression and action, not only attracts every ear but frequently strikes dumb his mortified rivals;—When the silence of night as well as the bustle of day bear witness to his melody; and when even in captivity, in a foreign country, he is declared by the best judges in that country, to be fully equal to the song of their sweetest bird *in its whole compass!* The supposed degradation of his song by the introduction of extraneous sounds, and unexpected imitations, is in fact one of the chief excellencies of this bird; as these changes give a perpetual novelty to his strain, keep attention constantly awake, and impress every hearer with a deeper interest in what is to follow. In short if we believe in the truth of that mathematical axiom, that the whole is greater than a part, all that is excellent or delightful, amusing or striking in the music of birds, must belong to *that* admirable songster, whose vocal powers are equal to the whole compass of their whole strains.—

The native notes of the Mocking bird have considerable resemblance to those of the Brown Thrush, but may easily be distinguished by their greater rapidity, sweetness, energy of expression and variety. Both, however, have in many parts of the United States, particularly in those to the South, obtained the name of *Mocking bird*. The first or Brown Thrush, from its inferiority of song being called the French, and the other the English Mocking bird. A mode of expression probably originating in the prejudices of our forefathers; with whom every thing *French* was inferior to every thing *English*.

The Mocking bird is frequently taken in trap-cages, and by proper management may be made sufficiently tame to sing. The upper parts of the cage (which ought to be of wood) should be kept covered until the bird becomes a little more reconciled to confinement. If placed in a wire cage uncovered, he will soon destroy himself in attempting to get out. These birds however, by proper treatment may be brought to sing perhaps superior to those raised by hand, and cost less trouble.—The opinion which the naturalists of Europe entertain of the great difficulty of raising the Mocking bird, and, that not one in ten survives, is very incorrect.—A person called on me a few days ago, with twenty-nine of these birds, old and young, which he had carried about the fields with him for several days, for the convenience of feeding them while engaged in trapping others. He had carried them thirty miles, and intended carrying them ninety-six miles farther, viz: to New York; and told me that he did not expect to lose one out of ten of them. Cleanliness and regularity in feeding, are the two principle things to be attended to, and these rarely fail to succeed.

The eagerness with which the nest of the Mocking bird is sought after in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, has rendered this bird extremely scarce for an extent of several miles around the city. In the country round *Wilmington* and New Castle, they are very numerous, from whence they are frequently brought here for sale. The usual price of a singing bird is from seven to fifteen, and even twenty dollars, I have known fifty dollars paid for a remarkable fine singer; and one instance where one hundred dollars were refused for a still more extraordinary one.

Attempts have been made to induce these charming birds to pair, and rear their young in a state of confinement, and the result has been such as to prove it by proper management, perfectly practicable. In the spring of 1808, a Mr. Klein, living in North Seventh street, Philadelphia, partitioned off about twelve feet square in the third story of his house. This was lighted by a pretty large wire-grated window. In the centre of this small room he planted a cedar bush, five or six feet high, in a box of earth; and scattered about a sufficient quantity of materials suitable for building. Into this place a male and female Mocking bird were put, and soon began to build. The female laid five eggs, all of which she hatched, and fed the young with great affection until they were nearly able to fly. Business calling the proprietor from home, for two weeks, he left the birds to the care of his domestics; and on his return found, to his great regret, that they had been neglected in food. The young ones were all dead, and the parents themselves nearly famished. The same pair have again commenced building this season, in the same place, and have at this time, July 4th, three young, likely to do well. The place might be fitted up with various kinds of shrubbery, so as to resemble their native thickets; and ought to be as remote from noise and interruption of company as possible, and strangers rarely allowed to disturb or even approach them.

Mr. William Bartram observes of the Mocking bird, that "formerly, say thirty or forty years ago they were numerous, and often staid all winter with us, or the year through, feeding on the berries of ivy; smilax, grapes, persimmons, and other berries. The ivy (Hedera helex) they were particularly fond of, tho a native of Europe. We have an ancient plant adhering to the wall of the house, covering many yards of surface; this vine is very fruitful and here many would feed and lodge during the winter, and in very severe cold weather sit on the top of the chimney to warm themselves."

PROSPECTUS OF THE U. STATES MAGAZINE AND DEMOCRATIC REVIEW,

On the 1st of July, 1837, will be published at Washington, District of Columbia, and delivered simultaneously in the principal cities of the United States, a new Monthly Magazine, under the above title, devoted to the principles of the Democratic party.

It has long been apparent to many of the reflecting members of the Democratic party of the United States, that a periodical for the advocacy and diffusion of their political principles, similar to those in such active and influential operation in England, is a *desideratum*, which it was very important to supply—a periodical which should unite with the attractions of a sound and vigorous literature, a political character capable of giving efficient support to the doctrines and measures of that party, now maintained by a large majority of the people. Discussing the great questions of polity before the country, expounding and advocating the Democratic doctrine through the most able pens that that party can furnish, in articles of greater length, more condensed force, more elaborate research, and more elevated tone than is possible for the newspaper press, a Magazine of this character becomes an instrument of inappreciated value for the enlightenment and formation of public opinion, and for the support of the principles which it advocates. By these means, by thus explaining and defending the measures of the great Democratic party, and by always furnishing to the public a clear and powerful commentary upon those complex questions of policy and party which so frequently distract the country, and upon which, imperfectly understood as they often are by friends, & misrepresented and distorted as they never fail to be by political opponents, it is of the utmost importance that the public should be fully & rightfully informed, it is hoped that the periodical in question may be made to exert a beneficial, rational, and lasting influence on the public mind.

Other considerations, which cannot be too highly appreciated, will render the establishment and success of the proposed Magazine of very great importance

In the mighty struggle of antagonist principles which is now going on in society, the Democratic Party of the United States stands committed to the World as the depository and exemplar of those cardinal doctrines of political faith with which the *cause of the People* in every age and country is identified, chiefly from the want of a convenient means of concentrating the intellectual energies of its disciples, this party has hitherto been almost wholly unrepresented in the republican letters, while the views and policy of its opposing creeds are daily advocated, by the ablest and most commanding efforts of genius and learning.

The present is the time peculiarly appropriate for the commencement of such an undertaking. The Democratic body of the Union, after a conflict which tested to the utmost its stability and its principles, have succeeded in retaining possession of the consequent comparative repose from political strife, the period is auspicious for organizing and calling to its aid a new and powerful ally of this character, interfering with none and co-operating with all.

Co-ordinate with this main design of The United States Magazine, no care nor cost will be spared to render it, in a *literary* point of view, honorable to the country, and fit to cope in vigor of rivalry with its European competitors. Viewing the English language as the noble heritage and common birthright of all who speak the tongue of Milton and Shakespeare, it will be the uniform object of its conductors to present only the finest productions of the various branches of literature, that can be procured; and to diffuse the benefit of correct models of taste and worthy execution.

In this department the exclusiveness of party, which is inseparable from the political department of such a work, will have no place. Here we all stand on a neutral ground of equality and reciprocity, where those universal principles of taste to which we are all alike subject will alone be recognised as the common law. Our political principles cannot be compromised, but our common literature it will be our common pride to cherish and extend, with a liberality of feeling unbiassed by partial or miner views.

As the United States Magazine is founded on the broadest basis which the means and influence of the Democratic party in the United States can present, it is intended to render it in every respect a thoroughly NATIONAL WORK, not merely designed for ephemeral interest and attraction, but to continue of permanent historical value. With this view a considerable portion of each number will be appropriated to the following subjects, in addition to the general features referred to above:

A general summary of Political and of Domestic Intelligence, digested in the order of the States, comprising all the authentic important facts of the preceding month.

General Literary Intelligence, Domestic and Foreign.

General Scientific Intelligence, including agricultural Improvements, a notice of all new Patents, &c.

A condensed account of all new works of internal Improvement throughout the Union, preceded by a general view of all now in operation or in progress.

Military and Naval News, Promotions, changes, Movements, &c.

Foreign Intelligence.

Biographical obituary notices of distinguished persons.

Advantage will also be taken of the means concentrated in this establishment from assistants of the Union, to collect and digest such extensive statistical observation on all the most important interests of the country as cannot fail to prove of very great value.

This portion of the work will be separately paged so as to admit of binding by itself, and will be furnished with a copious index, so that the United States Magazine will also constitute a COMPLETE ANNUAL REGISTER, on a scale unattempted before, and of very great importance *to all classes*, not only as affording a current and combined view, from month to month, of the subjects which it will comprise, but also for record and reference through future years; the value of which will increase with the duration of the work.

Although in its political character The U. States Magazine addresses its claims to support particularly to the Democratic party, it is hoped that its other features referred to above—independently of the desirable object of becoming acquainted with the doctrines of an opponent thus advocated—will recommend it to a liberal and candid support from all parties, and from the large class of so par

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